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115. *P. marginata* Schw., Orono, etc. (Harvey.) E. Auburn, Nov., 1896. (Merrill.) The specimens a little weathered, but the internal characters all right. Not abundant. We have seen this at several localities, but thought it the young of some other *Myxogaster* until this season.

NEW LOCALITIES FOR MAINE MYXOGASTERS.

The numbers refer to a previous list (BULLETIN, Aug., 1896), and to the numbers of this article.

Eastport: Prof. W. G. Farlow, Bull. Bussey Ins. 1876, p. 430. Nos. 40, 47, 96a.

Brunswick: Kate Furbish, No. 109.

Western Sisters' Island, Penobscot Bay, near Mt. Desert, Long Island: F. L. Harvey, Nos. 19, 26, 34, 35, 76, 81, 95.

Head of Pamedomcook Lake: F. L. Harvey, 96, 103.

Orono: O. W. Knight, No. 98; E. D. Merrill, Nos. 48, 89, 99, 102, 103; F. L. Harvey, Nos. 50, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 97, 99, 100, 101, 106, 107, 108, 112, 113, 114.

Greenfield: F. L. Harvey, Nos. 37, 38, 91, 93, 108, 113.

E. Auburn: E. D. Merrill, Nos. 1, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 32, 34, 38, 42, 47, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 68, 69, 73, 75, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, 115.

Contribution to the Gasteromycetes of Maine.

BY F. L. HARVEY.

This list embraces all the gasteromycetes known by the writer to have been collected in Maine.

It includes all the species referred to in the literature at hand, besides the species found in the collections of the Portland Society of Natural History and the Blake Herbarium of the Maine State College. The species detected by the writer and his pupils are also included. No special efforts have been made to do exhaustive collecting, and the list may be regarded as preliminary. Correspondence with parties interested in Maine Cryptogams is solicited, and additional references to Maine species of the above order will be gratefully received and credited.

We are under obligations to Mr. A. P. Morgan and Prof. Trelease for the examination of specimens.

We have followed Saccardo in most cases in the arrangement of the genera.

GASTEROMYCETES.

I. ORD. PHALLOIDEAE.

1. *Phallus daemonum* Rumphius = *Dictyophora daemonum* Lev. Growing at base of a pine stump in a pasture. Not abundant. Orono, Sept., 1894. Three specimens taken. (Harvey.) Odor offensive.

2. *Phallus impudicus* Linn. = *Ithyphallus impudicus* (L.) Fr. Growing in a meadow near the woods. Two fine characteristic specimens taken. Sept., 1896. (Harvey.) Offensive.

3. *Mutinus brevis* B. & C. = *M. Ravenelii* (Berk. & Curt.). Found in abundance for several seasons on the ground about the roots of a clump of lilac bushes; also seen in several other places. The most common *phalloid* in Maine. Found about sink holes sometimes. Offensive.. Orono, Me. (Harvey.)

FAM. II. NIDULARIACEAE.

4. *Nidularia pulvinata* (Schwein.) Fr. Rotten logs. Orono. (Harvey.)

5. *Cyathus striatus* (Huds.) Hoffm. Sacc. Syll. 7:33. On the ground and upon railroad ties. Orono, Me. (Harvey.)

6. *C. vernicosus* (Bull.) DC. Sacc. Syll. 7:38. Orono, Me. (Bartle, Harvey.)

7. *C. stercoreus* Schw. Ground. Orono. (Harvey.)

8. *Crucibulum vulgare* Tul. Sacc. Syll. 7:43. P. S. N. H. Coll. No. 28. (Fuller), Portland (Bolles), Blake Herb. Cumberland (Blake), Orono (Harvey). Common on decaying twigs, logs and boards.

9. *Sphaerobolus stellatus* Tod. Sacc. Syll. 7:46. Abundant upon decaying wood and on the ground. Orono. (Harvey.) The peridium of this species opens with a stellate border. The inner wall protrudes until it is obovate in form and finally bursts with force, throwing the sporangium several inches. We put some of these plants into a cigar box once, and in a few hours many sporangia were found fastened to the sides of the box.

10. *S. tubulosus* Fr. Rather common about Orono on decaying boards. Orono, Sept., 1896. (Harvey.)

II. ORD. LYCOPERDACEÆ.

11. *Geaster hygrometricus* Pers. Port. Soc. Nat. Hist. No. 36. Old Orchard (Fuller), Blake Herb. Maine State College; Wells (Blake), Cape Elizabeth (Fernald), Belfast (Upton), Western Maine (Miss Furbush). On the ground.

12. *Calvatia cyathiforme* Bosc. Several specimens found in pasture near Orono last of Aug., 1896. Some specimens about 6 inches in diameter. A large handsome species. (Harvey.)

13. *Bovista plumbea* Pers. Sacc. 7:96. Common in pastures, Orono. (Harvey.)

14. *B. circumscissa* Berk. et Curtis. Sacc. 7:104. Cumberland. (Blake.)

15. *B. pila* Berk. et Curtis. Sacc. 7:104. Common in pastures. Orono & Jackman. (Harvey.)

16. *Lycoperdon gemmatum* Batsch. Sacc. 7:106. Harrison (Blake), Orono, Greenville, Norcross (Harvey), Brunswick (Furbish). Most common species. On decaying logs and stumps, also on the ground. Quite variable as to form and coating of spines. Aug.-Sept.

17. *L. gemmatum molle* Pers. Sacc. 7:107 = *L. molle* Peck = *L. muscorum* Morgan.

18. *L. bovista* L. Sacc. 7:109. There is a specimen of this species in the Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. collections as *Lycoperdon giganteum* Batsch. We have not detected this species in Maine.

19. *L. furfuraceum* Schaeff. Sacc. 7:110 = *L. pusillum* Batsch. Cumberland (Blake), Orono (Harvey). Pastures and roadsides.

20. *L. Wrightii* B. & C. Sacc. 7:111. On the ground in pastures, etc. Orono and vicinity. (Harvey.) Variable as to spines.

21. *L. pyriforme* Schaeff. Cumberland (Blake), Orono, Jackman, Norcross (Harvey), E. Auburn (Merrill), Brunswick (Kate Furbish).

22. *Lycoperdon asterospermum* D. & M. Orono. (Harvey.)

23. *L. glabellum* Peck. Orono, 1896. (Harvey.) On ground in woods. Not abundant.

24. *L. Turneri* E. & E. Ground pastures and open woods. Orono, Greenfield, Sept. and Oct. (Harvey.)
25. *L. subincarnatum* Peck. Growing in clusters on decaying wood, Greenville. Orono and Norcross. (Harvey.) August.
26. *L. Curtisii* Beck. In pastures. Orono. (Harvey.)
27. *L. separans* Peck. Ground in pastures, Orono, Me. Very abundant in October. (Harvey.)
28. *L. pedicellatum* Peck. Ground and on rotten wood. Orono, Me. (Harvey.)
29. *Scleroderma vulgare* Hornem. Western Me. (Blake.) Orono, under fir trees and at Pea Cove on decaying logs. (Harvey), Belfast (Upton) E. Auburn (E. D. Merrill).

Further Considerations of the Biological Status of Lichens.

BY ALBERT SCHNEIDER.

In a previous number of the BULLETIN I have given a brief statement of the biological status of lichens. The paper was essentially a restatement of Reinke's views on the subject. The present object is to continue the discussion and to present different phases and other details. Limited space will not permit entering into lengthy discussions, nor is this called for, since the details here touched upon have already been fully discussed elsewhere. The intended function of this paper is primarily educational, pointing out the best method by which the conscientious student may arrive at a rational conclusion relative to the nature of lichens. This seems necessary since many botanists (in verbal communication) are most persistent in designating and classifying lichens as fungi (in agreement with Schwendener). And this is not all; some so-called lichenologists are just beginning to take notice of Schwendener's theory and wonder "whether there is anything in it," while others have not even heard of this theory or ignore it entirely.

The stubborn resistance offered to the recognition of lichens as a distinct class (in the sense of Reinke, not Tuckerman, Acharius and others), may be said to have a beneficial influence upon the general progress of lichenology. Controversy and difference